Col. J. D. Reeve, U. S. A., to Col. James W. McGoffin State Commissioner. The United States troops intend leaving for San Antonio on the 29th. The Commissioner would receive a large supply of stores and some arms, two 6-peunders, and a large amount of ammuni-tion. The provisions in the Fort will suffice three companies for several months.

Fort Quitumn has also been turned over to Col-

SLAUGHTER OF REBELS BY SUMTER. ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY BODIES LANDED AT

CHARLESTON BATTERY.

A rigger from New-London, Connecticut, who has found employment as such during the Winter at Charleston and Wilmington, North Carolina, and in plying as a hand on board a vessel running between ose places, called at THE TRIBUNE office yesterday morning. He said that he had just arrived from Wilmington in the schooler which brought the garrison of the Payetteville arsenal, and that he came to contrad et the story sent from Charleston that no one was killed in the attack on Fort Sumter. He had not seen any late Northern papers, and did not know that anything had been printed about the bundreds killed at Morris Island and in Fort Moultrie. He was on the Battery at Charleston during the first day of the fight. The news was all the while that nobody was burt. A number of Northern men were together, and they, doubting this story, agreed to go back and see what they could see do ing the night. So they went down where the boats eame in.

At about 10 o'clock one of the two steamboats which plied between the town and the Forts came in. Three or four long covered vehicles, with a tarpaulin curtain hangung down behind, called cabs in Charleston and covered wagons in New-England, had been standing there for some time. One of them backed up on the wharf and they began to bring dead bodies on handbarrows from the little steamboat and take them into the cabs, where they laid them in long boxes. There were three of these boxes in each cab, and they put two bodies in each box. He says that he and his friends saw the boxes and the bodies passed in, and when one was passed in the tarpaulin was allowed to fail. Some of the men who were with him will soon be here on the schooner John S. Smith.

They knew of these boats running, and thought if there was anything coming ashore they might get some news. They wasted until 2 o'clock in the morning; and during the four tours they were there, one of the boats went off and came back with another load. There were at least a dozen carris and those which returned were not gone over three-fourths of an hour. The number of bodies carried away m. I have been nearly

Tue next night also they went down to the Battery and saw more bodies brought on shore, about half as many as on the first night. Some men who had been wounded in the hotel in Moult-ieville were brought to the city in the daytime. One of this party learned from a hand on one of the boats that the first shot at Fort Moultrie entered an embrasure and killed 30 odd men. This man was a cooper, and belonged in Bridge-

On the Monday after Sumter fell he went to Wilmington, where he remained until the 28th ult. One of the light-ships there was stripped, and sunk in the New-Inlet; the other, which is a very fine boat, built at the Gosport Navy-Yard, four feet thick of solid cak, they were going to rig as a schooner and use as a gunbeat. The schooner Louiss, also owned by Wm. L. & Benj. Perry, was being fitted up as a privateer, and was to be commanded by one Foley, who had just resigned from the Navy. She would have one 24pounder and carry 20 men. The captain wanted him to go as prize-master, to navigate her, but he replied that he didn't like the idea of dancing on nothing. Said the captain, "We shan't have any fighting; the West-Indiamen have only 6 or 8 men; the schooner an't a very good vessel, and we'll leave her when we get a bester one." One Northern rigger, however, concluded that he could do better. He thinks the Louisa has sailed, and says there was nothing to prevent her

On the evening of the 21st ult., he heard Stephens make a speech in Wilmington from the platform of a car; the train waited for him to speak. He said in 30 days' time Jeff. Davis would be in the White House, or there would be no White House.

When Fort Caswell was garrisoned, they carried down at least as many as half a dozen men in irons. They went to one man and told him he must go. He said he could not; if he did, his family would starve to death. They said the State would provide; put handcuffs on him, and made him go. This man was a 'longshoreman; was born in North Carolina, though he had spent a good part of his life in Connecticut. There are about 600 men in Fort Caswell, which is within pistol-shot of the only channel now open. There was nothing to eat in Wilmington but bacon and beef, and that had gone up in three weeks from 10 to 30 cents a pound. Butter was 50 cents, and the Carolina Hotel, the best in the city, was setting a very poor

When the steamtug Uncle Ben was taken, which was on the 22d, all Wilmington was about her with guns, and swords, and bayonets, to conquer the Captain and three or four men. The captain said he came after coal; they said be came as a spy. She lay at the Market-street wharf. Captain De Rosette took possession of her, and three or four hundred of the crowd took her up to the Hospital, while another lot went to get some whisky for them. They said they meant to treat them well. They took her about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and next morning they set her at work to tow a flat out, and the light-ship in. They were in such a hurry to get in the light-ship that they let go the immense anchors and heavy chains without even attaching a buoy to them. They had found the Uncle Ben very serviceable.

There are meetings held among the negroes every night. One night while watching a vessel he saw a lot of negroes owned by the railroad, and he gathered from what they said that they thought their time had about come. One day in Charleston, just before the attack, he heard a clerk in a hotel say: "There is not a nigger in Charleston who would not take up arms for his master," and he saw one negro wink to another and say, "Goshy, I guess so!" way that was very significant. At Wilmington Capt. De Rosette told a free negro to be down at the fort at 10 e'clock next morning to help to build some batteries. The negro asked who was going to pay him ? the answer was " - vou; don't ask me about pay you be there!"

Since Fort Sumter was evacuated, he had seen the brig Roleston of Boston, Capt. Crowell of Cape Cod master, hoist the Confederate Flag and fire 15 guns. He told the Captain if ever he got to Boston he would be killed. The brig went from Wilmington to the West Indies. The Captain said the reason he put up the flag was that, some time ago, a slave stowed himself away in his vessel; he gave him up to the Government. but instead of sending him home, they sent him to Canada, and it cost him (the Captain) three or four hundred dollars. There was a New-York schooner which did the same thing; be thinks her name is the Alba: her Captain is a Secessionist.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The United States troops that left here on Wednes day, arrived as Washington yesterday morning, and were reported ready for the field to the War Department. Although temporarily quartered in the National Capital, they are still under marching orders, and ild be moved at an hour's notice.

Affairs at the Boston Navy Yard are unusually brisk The Colorado was on Thursday hauled to the wharf where the Minnesota was fitted out. The Mississippi will be reported ready for sea to-day, and may go in

will be taken out of the dry dock on Monday and rigged. The Bainbridge was yesterday reported

geod sailors to the Navy Yard. The chartered craft, preparing for ea are nearly ficished.

At Philadelphia, the Jamestown and St. Lawrence progress rapidly. These vessels are, it is thought, not intended for service on the home station. A Board to examine the qualification of some new officials appointed in the Navy Yard is in session. Commander Goldborough is detailed for the Union, and Lieut., Sawstor, 16 guns, were vesterday aispatched from Brooklyn, to constitute part of the Jamestown's armament.

The United States transports Huntsville and Dawn, The United States transports Huntaville and Dawn, were put formally in comoission yesterday, and had crews put on board from the receiving ship North Carolina. They are both bound for rendezvous of the blockade fleet, and have formidable armaments for vessels of their size. The Savannah, Wabash, Potomac and Roanoke, are approaching completion. Funds to pay off the laborers were received last evening, and will be disbursed to-day or to-morrow.

A detachment of United States recruits from Rechester arrived in town yesterday, and were immediately sent over to Governor's Island, where they will be told off into commanies and deitled. The num-

will be told off into companies and drilled. The number of enlistments recorded daily at present for the regular army, are not sufficient to supply its current wants. Col. Smith superintends the exercises of the men, and has increased the drilling hours. The Fort Santter editions of Fort. Sumter soldiers are now the only garrison of For-

Sunter soldiers are now the only garrison of For-Hamilton, except one short company of articlery.

The Huntaville and Dawn did not sail yesterday as was expected, but will depart to-day, to take their places in the blockading squadron.

Surgeon Williamson is ordered to the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, vice Surgeon Jackson, ordered to the Wabash.

DEPARTURE OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT RE-

SERVE.
Yesterday at 9 a. m., 64 members of the 7th Regiment, National Guard, assembled at the Armory to hear the final announcement of, and make the necessary arrangements for, their departure to join their comrades in Washington. They are to form the Ninth Company Artillery Troop of the National Guard. Company Artillery Troop of the National Guste. They are armed with musketoons, bayonets, revolvers and dirks, and are completely equipped with knapsuck, baverrack, blanket, canteen, cups, &c. T. M. Tyng, csq., son of the Rev Dr. Tyng, has drilled the recruits, and went in command of the reserve. A large number of the friends of the marching soldiers were recent and around them were nearly safe around the ware nearly safe around the ware nearly safe around the safe and the safe are safe and safe are safe as a safe and safe are safe as a safe as a safe are safe as a safe as large number of the friends of the marching soldiers were present, and among them were many ladies, who were present to bid farewell to brothers, sons and lovers, for but few husbands are among the present detachment. It was then announced that the reserve would embark on board the Matanzas at Pier No. 4, North River, at 4 o'clock p. m., and proceed to Washington. The men were dismissed until 3 o'clock, at which time they promptly appeared, buckled on their knapsacks, shouldered their guns, and took up the line of march. A detachment of the 9th Registent, under Lieut, Meeks, another from the 55th, Garde Lafavette. Lieut. Meeks, another from the 55th, Garde Lafayette. commanded by Capt. Tissot, and a number of ex-mem-bers of the 7th Regiment, escorted the reserve down Broadway, assisted by the inevitable side-walk committee.

At the fire their escort left them to the care of their

and the reserve the transport of the care of their immediate friends who remained to see them off. The Matanzas is chartered by the Government as a storeship, and is loaded this voyage to its utmost capacity with army stores. The transport of the troops, it seems, is optional with the owners or the commander, and the members of the Seventh are charged \$12 each for this reserve. and the members of the Seventh are charged \$12 each for their passage. Mr. Paymaster Kemp, whose services to the reserve detachments of the Seventh are invaluable, charges the field only \$5, with the expectation that the balance (\$7) will be paid from the regimental fund. The men embarked about 6 o'clock, when it was announced that the vessel could not leave antil 9 o'clock this morning. This delay was occasioned, it was statud, by one of two circumstances; first, that a quantity of stores for the Government could not be shipped before 9 o'clock to-day; or, that without papers the vessel could not pass the coast goard after 9 o clock at night, and the ship had no papers. A few expressions of immutience at the delay guard after 90 clock at hight, and the sinp had no par-pers. A few expressions of impatience at the delay were all that were heard, and the boys struck up the "Star-Spangled Baneer," in which several ladies joined. Mr. Tyng then asked for sixteen men for a guard for the night, and twenty stepped forward rais-ing their hands, rendy for duty. Mr. Kemp has made the most ample provisions in the way of creature com-forts, and the men have bettle and statercome instead forts, and the men have berths and staterooms instead of cramped quarters between decks. Capt. Leisgang of the Matanzas has availed himself of the services of of the Matanzas has availed himself of the services of Capt Morris Osborn as pilot. Capt. Osborn has had an experience of thirty years, principally along the coast and up the Potomac. It was with difficulty he succeeded in effecting the escape of his own schooner, the "Illinois," from Norfolk at the time of the de-struction of the New York. struction of the Navy-Yard and men of war.

COL. MERRITT'S IMPERIAL ZOUAVES.

The headquarters of the Imperial Zouaves are at No. 35 Broadway. Col. Merrit has devoted all his energies and all his means to the organization of this corps, and from his known ability the regiment will be inferior to none in equipment, drill, and discipline. He has applied unsuccessfully to the Defense Committee for all in quartering and feeding his men, and in consequence is compelled to apply to patriotic individuals for the means to complete the organization of the regiment. Gentlemen desiring to contribute to the defensive organizations will find Col. Merritt always at his post, as every soldier should be. COL. MERRITT'S IMPERIAL ZOUAVES.

at his post, as every solder should be.

COL. WILSON'S ZOUAVES.

This regiment is still quartered at Staten Island, where new barracks are in course of construction for them. The men have endured many privations since they went into quarters, but they have not murmured. The officers, on visiting their quarters at night during one of the late severe rain-storms, found the men in groups under their wet blankets singing the "Star Spangled Banner" and "Hail, Columbia," and apparently not bestowing a thought on their condition. parently not bestowing a thought on their condition. The new barracks are being erected on the ground known as "Camp Washington" during the memorable "Sepoy" war, and the Zouaves will soon have the most comfortable and agreeably-situated quarters about the city. On Sunday a dress parade and review of the Zouaves will take place, when one of the best city bands will be in attendance. A few companies are as yet iccomplete, and persons desiring to join Col. Wilson's corps will find at the headquarters, Tammany Hall, facilities for enrolling their names.

THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT AT HAMILTON SQUARE Yesterday afternoon this regiment was out on informal parade, pursuant to the orders of Col. Maidhoff, the newly-elected commandant, at Hamilton Square, an open, sloping field, well adapted to the maneuvers of military, nearly opposite the Third-av. enue Railroad Depot. Their numbers were about 600, the men being dressed in fatigue uniform, carrying superior, long-range rifles, and sword bayonets at their sides, but without knapsacks. They are all Germans except two of the officers—Ferrero, the dancing-mas-ter, and Major Raymood. About a thousand specta-tors, of both sexes, gathered on the grounds to witness the parade, and an incredible number of sandwich and

ager-beer establishments sprang up at short notice.

This was the first general drill of the regiment since last year. At noon the armories of the various com-panies, which are principally at the Eagle drill-rooms, panies, which are principally at the Eagle drill-rooms, corner of Delancy and Chrystie streets, became througed, and the cars carried the soldiers to the Square in time to form in line at 2 o'clock, from which time the militia were put through the most rigid and incessant training, and kept at it until after 5 o'clock, when they returned to their respective headquarters as they cause. The movements game through with embraced came. The movements gone through with embraced nearly all that is laid down in Hardee's Tactics, and

nearly all that is laid down in Hardee's Tactics, and were done with very widely different success. As a general thing, the officers had not yet caught the control over the eyes and ideas of their men, which discloses itself so beautifully in quick attention and prompt execution. But the moving columns—now in compacies, now in battalions, now ranged in one long row, almost reaching from avenue to avenue—did, however, present quite a military aspect; and the loud signal tangengs explosion of caos, in the latter disposition however, present quite a military aspect; and the loud simultaneous explosion of caps, in the latter disposition of the men, increased their martial appearance to some wincing spectators of the crowd opposite who stood in line of the jagers' rifles. After several attempts, the square was formed quite creditably. The regiment will hold frequent parades of this sort until called away to the scene of action.

DRAGOONS IN THE FIELD.

At the same time that the 11th Regimest was marching and countermarching opposite the little wooden

At the same time that the 11th Regimest was marching and countermarching opposite the little wooden church on the square, three separate squadrons of dragoous were moving to and fro over a more extended space, fronting, flanking, and in the rear of the infantry, and presenting a most imposing appearance. They went through all the maneuvers calculated to make cavalry so useful an adjunct to an army on the field of battle. Once they would gallop across the field; then wheel short to right or left; next, perhaps, file away by twos, or singly, moving either across the square, or inclosing an acre in rectangular form, regulating their speed according to the commands of an officer in the center. To bring their movements in unison, and accustom themselves and the ears of their snorting ponies to fire.

To bring their movements in unison, and accustom themselves and the ears of their snorting ponies to fire, the horsemen would occasionally charge rapidly toward a given point, and then suddenly let off a simultaneous volley from their heavy pistols or carbines (with which one company had been provided), at which the horses at first reared, sprang forward, or fell backward, in an awkward manner for their riders, who stood in great danger of landing on the cruppers, or diving unpleasantly forward over their heads; but they all soon got better used to concussion and mevements both, rigged. The Bainbridge was yesterday reported ready for sea to the Navy Department, and will probably join the blockade fleet next week. She will be commanded by Lieut. Brewster of New-York. The squadrons engaged belonged to the 3d Regiment Jackon Hussars, Col. Postley, and the lst Regiment of Cavalry, Col. Devine, numbering in all about 300 men.

Justice Convolly yesterday returned from Albany, where he and Ald. Barry and Capt. Riley waited upon the Governor, for the purpose of soliciting him to master the regiment lately call-ted as an auxiliary to the 60th; also, to procure the consent of the Governor to emilist two additional regiments to form a brigade. They also wished to send to the 60th Regiment a company of light infantry artillary. They were informed by the Governor that he had no power at present to accept volunteers.

METROPOLITAN HOME GUARD.

There is to be a meeting this evening to organize the

There is to be a meeting this evening to organize the Home Guard of the Eighteenth Ward in Haines's Home Guard of the Eighteenth ward in Hames a building, corner of Twenty-first street and Second avenue, at 7½ o'clock. We have no doubt the residents of that Ward will generally turn out and assist in this organization. While so many of our younger citizens are leaving for service elsewhere, those who remain should adopt measures to guard their homes.

THE NAVAL BEIGADE.

should adopt measures to guard their homes.

THE NAVAL BRIGADE.

A meeting of merchants and others was held yesterday afternoon at the Merchant's Exchange for the purpose of raising money to furnish arms and ammunition for the use of the Naval Brigade, under the command of Col. W. A. Bartlett and Lieut.-Col. H. D. Whitte-more. Speeches were made by the Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and the Chaplain, the Rev. C. W. Denison. Orienel, and the Chaplain, the Rev. C. W. Debison. One of James's rifled cannon was on inspection. It is the gun which the brigade wants. Mr. E. Holliday offered to make one of twenty to purchase a batter; of twenty guns for the use of the brigade. The guns will cost \$1,000 each, with carriages complete; \$1,400 has already been subscribed toward the object.

already been subscribed toward the object.

THE RRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

Major R. Taylor, Inspecting Officer of the Fourth Brigade New-York State Militis, yesterday inspected four companies of the British regiment at their drill-roon, No. 398 Bowery. The Colonel of the regiment, H. W. Austin, as well as the Major, —— Elliott, arrived yesterday from Canada, and are stopping at the Astor House. From this hotel a presentation of colors will shortly take place. Lawrence T. Browning has been unanimously elected as Quarternaster and S. M. Saunders as Paymaster. Nearly all the corps are between twenty-five and thirty-five years of age, and in the fullest health and vigor.

age, and in the fullest health and vigor.

SEVENTY-FIFTH RIFLES.

The 75th Regiment of Rifles, Col. McCunn (City Judge), mounting 800 men, were to have been inspected yesterday and drawn into the regular service, but the ceremony has been postponed until to-day.

DEPARTURE OF THE RESERVE OF THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT OF BROOKLYN. THE FOURTEENTH REGIMENT TO GO INTO QUAR-TERS.

After a delay of several weeks, the reserve of the 13th regiment embarked for the seat of war yesterday in the steamer Empire State, from the foot of Warren street, New-York. The arsenal where they were quartered was a scene of bustle from an early hour in the morning. The men were buckling on their knap-sacks and making other necessary preparations. Their friends and relatives crowded round, and there were many affectionate leavetakings. At length the men were ordered to full in, and after some time spent in dri ling they marched out of the building, the space in front being kept clear by a large force of police spe-cially detailed for an escort. About 101 o'clock they turned into Myrtle avenue, when a selute of thirty-four guns was fired from Fort Greene by Engine Con-No. 5, twenty of whose members are in the They marched down the avenue through Fulton s reet to the ferry, where they boarded the steamer Wrannik, and wore conveyed round the Battery to

the foot of Warren street.

An immense crowd had gathered around the avenue, and the streets along the line of march were crowded with spectators. Montauk Engine, No. 22, was stationed at the junction of Washington and Fulton streets, and the men cheered lustily as they passed. In fact, the greatest interest was displayed by the citizens. When they embarked on board the terry In fact, the greatest interest was displayed by size citizens. When they embarked on board the ferry boat, the crowd rushed down upon the wharf, and us she came in sight the cheering was tremendous. The Hights of the city, and wharves on the New-York side, were lined with people, who manifested their good feeling by cheers and waving of hats. The bast carried the American flag on the bow and the stern, and on the deck the colors presented to Company D were constituous. One of the Companies had stuck the beavents a piece of paper, bearing the inwere constituous. One of the Companies and sturk upon their bayonets a piece of paper bearing the in-scription, "We go for the Union." With the excep-tion of one full Company, organized since the main body left, the men are all recruits, intended to fill up the Companies now at Annapolis. Before leaving, they were inspected by Brigade Inspector Dodge, who reports the strength of the different detachments as reports the strength of the follows:

Total

With officers and musicians the total number is 425 men.
The officers of the new company are: Captain, John H. Stone: First Lie stemant, Offiver Cotter; Second Lieutenant, Wm. H. Sharp.
The reserve go out under the command of Lieut, Col.

Orders were received from Albany -esterday by Orders were received from Abarts
Brigadier-General Crooke, directing to Regiment
to go into quarters. In compliance cewith the
regiment will be marched to the Arsenal in Portland
avenue to-day, there to await further orders.

The recruits of the 28th Regiment took up their quarters in the Arsenal yesterday, after the departure of
the 18th. They number about 150, under command of

They number Capt. Cline.

A BANNER ON THE BROADWAY BANK.

A beautiful silk flag was ruised on a tall flag-staff, surmounted by the American engle, on the roof of the Broadway Bank on Wednesday.

The officers of the Company were present, with the Clerks of the Bank, and many citizens.

James R. Whiting, esq., was called upon to deliver an address, which he did as follows:

Gentlement is glory, and its greatness. Its advent was with thirteen stripes and thirteen stars, representing the thirteen original States. We have added twenty stars to its field, and on the Fourth day of July next, we will add another, making thirty-four.

the Fourth day of July next, we will add another, making thirtyfour.

From 1774 to this day, it has, like the gentle dew of heaven,
ceve-ed the just and unjust.

It has never qualide before a foreign foe and is now interwoven with the finest fibers of every true patriot's heart. It has
protected every American, ustive or naturalised, in every civilized land.

No foreign hand has ever descented it; it has been venerated
by every patriot throughout the world, and the eye moistene
with joy as its history is recalled, by its graceful folds, as it floats
on the breeze.

It now becomes us to hang it "upon the outward wail." Why
have we assembled to do it honor! Many of its stars have become dim. Eight bright stars have shot from their orbits, seeking to form a separate consellation, far removed from the light of
the sun, their former center, the glorious Constitution.

Traitors—rank traitors, have laid violent hands upon it—trailed
it in the dust—fired upon it—and for the first time in our history
it has been dowered in the presence of august freazon.

A domestic, not a foreign enemy, has thus attempted to soil it,
and women, proud, treasonable women, carried away by infatuetion, have torn it into shreds.

We want to send it again aloft to give renewed evidence of our
loyalty to its history, to our country, the last hope of human
liberty.

Then let it wave, until Secession, which is a synonym for

loyalty to its history, to our country, the last hope of human liberty.

Then let it wave, until Secession, which is a synonym for treason shall be crushed out, and the nation, with all its stars, shall again stand forth in all its giory, strength, and vigor. Our motto is as of old: "United we stand, divided we fall."

The banner was then run up amid the henrity cheers of the crowd. The following brief poem was then read: Thoughts suggested on hosting the American Flag over the Broadway Hank wear send Wednesday, May 8, 1861.

One more, is waving o'er our land,
One more, is waving o'er our land,
One more, is waving o'er our land,
Its striped folds and starry field.
Commands the love, we freely yield.
A veneration, love, since won.

Commands the love, we freely yield.
A veneration long since won,
For under its folds fought Washington,
Under its singe, our Navice sweep;
Under its sinde, our Fathers sleep;
By them transmitted to our care,
We will defend it, everywhere.
Long shall it wave, for you, for me,
That brave old Hanner of the free,
Our Union all, each Sire and Son
Will it defend, till time is done.

FLAG-RAISING-Yesterday afternoon, several thou sand persons assembled in front of Lathrop, Luding ton & Co. s, Nos. 23 and 25 Park place, to witness th ton & Co. 's, Nos. 23 and 25 Park place, to witness the unfurling of an American ensign by the employees of that establishment. In front of the building a platform had been erected for the speakers. B. F. Britton presided, and G. H. Bartholomew acted as Secretary. The Rev. Dr. Burchard offered a prayer, after which a magnificent flag, thirty feet by fifty, was run out over the street, amid the huzzas of the multitude, the music of the band, and the booming of the cannon. After a salute of thirty-four guns had been fired, and the singing of the Star-Spangled Banner, the Rev. E. H. Chapin was introduced. He referred to Daniel Webster standing before Bunker Hill Monument at its completion, and pointing to the great granite shaft, saying, That is the orator of the occasion! So the American flag to-day spoke more powerfully than saying, That is the crator of the occasion! So the American flag to-day spoke more powerfully than was given to the utterance of human lips. It was not a flag with seven little stars in it, but a firmament blazing in the glory of a banded nationality. [Cheers.] It was a flag of peace; and we had risen in the majesty of a people to conquer a peace, because peace had been assailed. "Let us alone," cry they, seizing our money and our mints. We are told that we are making war upon the women and children. Good heavens! Are the mints of New-Orleans the women? Are the Forts of Sumter and Pickens the children? The best guaranty for peace now was a hedge fence of bayoness and a fogost of artillery. The sterp and stripes was the flag of victory. It was never lowered yet: God willing, it never should be. Anderson snatched it from the fires of traitors' gaves, and placed it in the arms of Washington. The officers who had described were like

Washington. The officers who had descried were like children who suckled the mother's breast and then struck the mother's face. The bymn. "My country, "is of thee," was then sung, and addresses were subsequently made by Chanocey Schaffer, esq., and Geo. Peckbam, esq., which concluded the exercises.

A fine American flag was raised on Wednerday afternoon, on the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Twelfth street, the Rev. Dr. McLeod's. The stormy weather prevented its being raised previously, and caused disappointment to many who would like to have been present had the amountement been made.

The pupils of Grammar School No. 20 One-hundred and-twenty-lifth street, near Second avenue, will raise a large American flag on their school-house this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Dr. Crawford of Fort Sunter,

noon at 2 o'clock. Dr. Crawford of Fort Sunter, it is expected, will take part in the exercises, and the children of Handal's Island will assist in singing the Star Spangled Banner and other partiotic songs.

ANNIVERSARIES.

FRIDAY, MAY 10.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
-Auniversory exercises at Irving Hall, opposite the Academy of Music, at 10 o'clock a. m.
Five Points House of Industry.—Tenth anniversary at Irving Hall, opposite the Academy of Music, at 7½ o'clock p. m. Addresses by Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Rev. Henry D. Ganse, Richard

J. Thorne, esq., and others.

AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

The 8th Anniversary of the American Congregational Union was held last evening in the Apollo Rooms. The Hall was crowded. The Rev. Dr. Storrs presided. The exercises commenced by singing, and an address by the Rev. A. L. Stone. After the singing of the Star Spangled Banner, by Mrs. Jamieson, which brought

Spangled Banner, by Mrs. Jameson, which brought down the house very thoroughly,

The Rev. John Romsson was called upon. He gave an account of the flag-raising over his Church, the swing-machines which were running on uniforms, and the prayer-meeting now established in the 71st Regiment at Washington. He said we had joined together for a higher and nobler purpose, and the abolition of Slavery. We were going to fight what he called an army of Abolitionists. If the Northern army succeeded, they would only take the Canada line succeeded, they would only take the Camada line 500 miles nearer to them; if they cid not, Slavery would surely abolish itself. We were pot opposing Slavery directly; we were only fighting for our country. And we had such a country to fight for as no other people on earth. There were no such homes in any other country as in this. He did not wonder that when the people gained a full idea of what they had to fight for, the whole country arose—Mr. Buchacan, bachelor as he was, included. He did not wonder there was such a plorious uprising throughout the land. But it was a rainful thing even the end not wonder there was such a Prorious aprising throughout the land; that it was a painful thing even to live in this age. The sons of his father were in the Capitol, and on its walls was a picture of Old John Retinson giving his blessing to the Puritans. They had no ally to-day stronger than that Puritan prayer. The Rev. R. M. HATTELLD said that ie had some

times thought the Congregationalists learned a little too much toward Calvinism, but he had to acknowledge that they were a very good sort of people to live with. Everywhere where there was a Congregational minis-ter there was a man who was a strong friend of educater there was a man who was a strong friend of caucation, and a man who dared to speak freely and boldly
for freedom and human rights. There had been a few
exceptions, who had leaned to the South Side, but the
church had done notify and gloriously for the right.
He was a Methodist, because he wanted to be and
loved to be; it was his home; but he could not resist
the conviction that there was in our country a great
waste of power by the antago isms of denominations.

Leavery little village there must be half a dozen little village there must be half a dozen churches. Churches and ministers were starved. H thought it would be far better to divide off these villa ger, to give and take one to Congregationalists, one to Presbyterians, and one to Methodists. He did not think any souls would be lost, and he knew many would be gained. With reference to the condition of the country he had faith in the future as he had faith would be gained. With reference to the condition of the country he had faith in God. These things were all preparing the way for the time when the shoot should go up. The tabernseles of God are open to men. But it was n dark day with us. These troubles are the legitimate result of Slavery. We had sown the wind and must reap the whirlwind. These were the inevitable results of what we had been doing. The whole North was one people, fused by a miracle, so that we were swayed by our feelings. And as we ware standing up as one man for the country, the whole South was standing up to destroy it. This monstrous spectacle was but carrying out what had been in preparation for years. For years they had been haptizing this "sum of all villanies." Any settlement of our present difficulties which did not wipe out Slavery (loud and long con inned cheering), or put it is the certain way of destruction, was but preparing for the return of this judgment, with its accumulated and accumulating curse. (Continued applause.) Unless these 4 000,000 of men should be enfranchised, there could be no peace for us. This was commenced in the Garden of Eden. Might the old serpent now be so bruised that life should go out of him, and relieve us forever from this should go out of him, and relieve us forever from this curse which had been hanging so long about our necks.

[Loud applanse.]
The Rev. Mr. Willers was next introduced. He The Rey. Mr. Willers was next introduced. He referred to a remark of Mr. Beecher the other day, that the Christian Church was like a caster; one denomination field mustard, another pepper, another salt, and another oil. In the Millenium, it would be like a well-dressed salad. It would not do to have it all oil or all pepper, though he thought they had all brought their pepper-boxes to-night. They were ministers of peace, but there were great principles involved in this contest, which made it impossible for any true Christian minister to stand aside from the rushing tide which was sweeting over the Northern heart. He tian minister to stand aside from the rushing doe
which was sweeping over the Northern heart. He
must be a stupid man who could not see that we had
realized what the nations of Europe were in convulsive struggle to secure, and the hand which would
tear down this fabric of Freedom must be accursed.
There was to be great sacrifice, millions of money and
thousands of lives. But every great and good thing
we had he here nurchased by sacrifice, and those who we had had been purchased by sacrifice, and those wh we had had been purchased by sacrifice, and those who made the sacrifices never regretted the price they paid. We needed it. The great danger to us had been that of prosperity. Man degenerated where there was no sacrifice. We who had always lived in a land of liberty knew not its value. The golden cords of commerce were holding us down; the silken chains of cotton were binning as to the rock like another Promethens, while a vulture was gnawing at our vitals. [Cheers.] Terrible as war was, there were some things more terrible. There were people who were so conservative rible as war was, there were some things more terri-ble. There were people who were so conservative that they would fain reconstruct the universe without thunderstorms. But God must clear the heavens, even if with the thunderbolt. [Cheers.] So, he said, let this tide of patriotism roll on. We would not check it; let every village and town and State sing its patri-otic emotion into a tide as deep and strong as Niagara, and sweep every vestige of Slavery into that vortex from which it could never arise. The mists of that fall should rise like the smoke of an acceptable sacri-fice to God, and the smile of God's pleasure should bend over it like the rainbow. [Loud applanse.] bend over it like the rainbow. [Loud spphuse.]
The Rev. Mr. THRALE spoke with much fervor

bend over it like the rainbow. [Loud applause.]

The Rev. Mr. Theale spoke with much fervor on the inportance of fusion of denominations. As in the political world, we were not thirty-four natious, but one, so in the religious world they would show that they were not eight or ten Churches, but one Church. The Rev. Herry Ward Brechen was now introduced amid loud applause. He said he had been to the old spot, the City Assembly Rooms, and found himself in the presence of Dan. Sickles's Company. He knew they were not the Congregational Union, but he had not been certain, since he had found the right place, that the Congregational Union was not a military company. The difference in the Churches was merely that of harness; some had more breeching, and some more pany. The difference in the Churches was merely that of harness; some had more breeching, and some more trace, but wherever the freedom of the individual was of harness; some had more breeching, and some more trace, but wherever the freedom of the individual was secured in a courch, there you had Congregationalism. It was this tendency which had made the country; it was this spirit which had wrought out rebellion. In the South the public sentiment was that some men were able to govern other men, but nobody to govern themselves. He could not agree with Bro her Hatfi-ld that the future was dark; it never was so bright. Nor could be regret the present. Good could never be deduced without mischief and evil foregoing. He saw a peace which should stand in equity and justice. Now all middlemen were swallowed up. It was a Pentecost in New-York. He had been in many revivals of religion, but he had never seen such sudden conversions as now. The one question was whether the principles which had animated the Government should continue, or give way to diametrically opposite principles. There was a fair fight; all men were declared on one side or the other. Even colporteurs were no longer permitted to travel in the South, and he saw no reason why the American Tract Society sould not issue tracts on Slavery. There was a great le saw no reason why the American Tract Society should not issue tracts on Slavery. There was a great deal of talk about the impossibility of our ever living

deal of talk about the impossibility of our ever living together; but one generation of intermarriage after the war would settle all that. He timeelf meant, before he was an old man, to go stumping in Virginia.

A VOICE—Through Baltimore?

Mr. Beechen—He did not knew about that, but he was sure that he should be able to go anywhere where any citizen of the United States could go. There was something sublime to him in seeing squadron after squadron marching to Washington and old Scott there. [Loud applause, and three cheers.] It was the silence which accompanied power, and they were beginning in the South to fear and tremble. He believed that ere long we should see the bolt now gathering launched as by the hand of Jehovah. He would if he could shield from the struggle the women and children, and the four millions who seemed to have no part in

this coull'et, but who were really the pivot on which this could'et, but who were really the pivot on which the whole force of the country was turning. He could not be in favor of an insurrection. It would be cruelty to them to emancipate them from the government of the plantation and to give them no other. But if they should, by the wickedness of their masters, be thrown into turniol as a means of punishing that wickedness, we must thank God for it. The first ball from Sunter was the harbinger of emancipation. Since that ball was fired, emancipation had been a matter of time only. The God that was with our fathers on the stormy voyage to Holland, in the Mayflower, in the wilderness, and in their struggle for independence, was yet with their children, and as he

fathers on the stormy voyage to Holland, in the Mayflower, in the wilderness, and in their struggle for independence, was yet with their children, and as he
gave them liberty, so He would give liberty to us and
to the whole contineent. [Loud applanse.]

The Hon, H. J. RAYMOND said that this war was
nothing new. It was the fruit of the most girantic
and hellish conserincy the world ever saw. It was
thwarted in 1832 by the giant energy of the man who
then held the chair of State, but since then it had
been plotting, plotting. We were all looking for the
result. First in our hearts was the hope that the system which was the cause of all our woe should be
wiped away. But that was not the present position of
the war with us. We are fighting for the integrity of
our Government. The spirit of resistance to aggression came from the people, and when we saw but
15,000 patriots in Washington and 50,000 rebels in
Virginia, we could not but wish that the spirit of the
people was more felly felt by our chosen leaders. Let
us not look for ultimate results. No revolution ever
ended where it begun. We know our duty now. It
was to defend the Government. Let us trust in God for
the result. When he saw that the blood which bapticed the streets of Baltimore was the same which
converned Lexington, he could not doubt as to the
final issue. [Cheers.]

The exercises were concluded by the singing of the
sone: "My country ties of thee."

final issue. [Cheers.]

The exercises were concluded by the singing of the song: "My country 'tis of thee."

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.

Irving Hall was crowded yesterday afternoon by eager spectators who had assembled to witness the interesting exercises attendant upon the celebration of the forty-second anniversary of the Deaf and Dumb Institute. During the past year there have been 348 pupils within the institute, the cost of whose education and support amounted to \$68 527. Nearly all of these pupils, a majority of whom are gicls, were present yesterday, being ranged upon elevated seats across one end of the room. They all looked suilingly hap-py and contented, conversing freely and rapidly with each other in their sign language. The exercises com-menced with prayer by the Rev. Dr. STONE of Boston, after which Mr. Hanvey P. Paer, Principal of the Institution, made a few remarks. Four young punits, two boys and two civls, who have only been under instruction since September list, were called upon the stand, and, under the direction of Mr. Gammadge, their teacher, himself a deaf mute, who illustrated the system of finistruction to which they have been subjected. The teacher made the signs for different articles, animals, &c., the names of which were promptly written upon the blackboard by the children. He also dictated, by signs, sentences for them to write, which they cid with great alacrity. A verb given them by the spectators formed the text for a variety of sentences. Four of its more advanced pupils, two young ladies and two young gentlemen, were then introduced; readily writing correct answers to questions propounded by the spectators, or writing elegant but brief essays upon any given subject. Many of these examples were exceedingly pariotic, deprecating the idea of marching theory around Baltimore, landing General Scott, and going into extacles over the Star Spangled Banner. One of them, David R. Tillingbast of Fayetteville, North Carolina, being asked the difference between apparence and metaphor, wrote the following: "Comparison and metaphor, wrote the following: "Comparison and metaphor is an abridged comparison, where the words as or like is an abridged comparison, where the words as or like ting what we want to impress on others. A metaphor ting what we want to impress on others. A metaphor is an abridged comparison, where the words as or loke are omitted. The pro-lamation of President Lincoin was like the red of Moses, which, when strack on the rock of apparent indifference to the fate of our glorious Union, called forth mighty gushings of patriotism from inlines of springs herealth the great red."

millions of springs betteath the great rock."

While these exercises were being written, the difference between the manual and brachial alphabets was illustrated by Mr. Peet and a pupil named Robert Blair. The manual is executed by the fingers, and designed for close conversation, while the whole body participated in the brachial alphabet, and can be used at great distances. Mr. Peet gave sentences by the at great distances. Mr. Peet gave sentences by the at great distances. Mr. Peet gave sentences by the manual which were instantly translated by the pupil by means of the brachial alphabet. A lad named George P. Lockwood gave some very amusing illustrations of different birds, animals, and peculiar individuals. Various other exercises, consisting of dialogues and recitations by the pupils, proved highly entertaining, and were heartily applanded. Miss Fannie Freeman's recital, by signs, of Drake's ode to "The American Flag," was particularly spirited and graceful. The recital of the Lord's Prayer, by Miss Gertude C. Walter, closed the entertainment, which was by far the most interesting of any of the Anniversary meetings held thus far.

THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The twenty-minth annual meeting of the New-York State Colonization Society was held in Irving Hall last evening, Francis Hall, esq., in the chair.

Mr. Pinner, the Corresponding Secretary of the Society, read the report, setting forth that the great event of the year was the capture of seven slave-ships, loaded with the poor, suffering victims of this piratical trade. These vessels, when captured, had on board 4,275, chiefly young, Africans; only 3,684 lived to land in Liberia, nearly 600 having perished from the horrible cruckies of the slave voyage. The American Colonization Society received, in 1861, from donations and legacies, \$16,019 95; from the owners of emancipated slaves, for their passage to Liberia and support, \$6,850 56; from the United States Government, for recaptured Africans, \$81,131.

W.M. Thally, esq., offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the history of the Republic of Liberia, from the

W.E. TRACY, esq., offered the following resolution:

Resolved. That the history of the Republic of Liberia, from the
landing of its founders on the Coast of Africa to the present time,
afficing to the lovers of humanity abundant cause for gratifude to
the Divine Iriand which has directed its affairs, and to its friends
ancouragement to renewed efforts in its behalf.

He compared the origin of that Society to the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, in numbers and in expe-

The resolution was adopted.

The Rev. Alexander Crummell of Cape Palmas (a colored man) moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That we hall with gratification the evidences of industrial, moral, and intellectual progress in the Republic of Liberia, and feel assured thereby of the Republic's early and wide participation in the regeneration of the continuat of Africa.

He believed that the institution of Slavery was in-He believed that the institution of Slavery was indigenous, not only to Africa, but every nation in the world. He had not intended to become a citizen of Cape Psimas, but after being there three years, be eame to that conclusion, because it was a progressive country, and prolific in the staples needed in all the marts of the world. There were churches and schools, religion and learning.

The resolution was seconded and adopted.

The Hon. Jas. W. Beekman moved the following resolution:

resolution:

Resolution:

Resolut. That the present convulsion of our country compels as to consider how we can best prepare Africa for the vast numbers of her descendants who will soon look thither as to the promised land. omued land.

He made some general remarks upon the relations between Africa, the 4,000,000 slaves in the Sour States, and 4,000,000 poor operatives in England.

The resolution having been seconded, was adopted. The benediction was pronounced, and the audience, which numbered about 150 persons, was dismissed.

THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY. THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The 45th anniversary of the American Bible Society
was held at Irving Hall, corner of Fifteenth street
and Irving place, yesterday; the Hon. Turodora
Freeinghuysen White, President of the Society, in
the chair. The Rev. Dr. Chickense of Portland,
Me., read the 19th Psalm, and offered the opening

prayer.
Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN then addressed the meeting. Mr. FRELISGHUYSEN then addressed the meeting. He said that, while there was much to sharm and afflict them in the political agitations of our country, it was a special comfort that, in the cause of the Bible, Society, they were still one. The Bible could harmonize discordant elements. That Society held an exalted agency to go forth in the power and spirit of God to scatter the seeds of life among the nations. The Bible reconciled man to his Maker and Redeemer, and disposed him to take delight in all the commandments of God. HENRY FISHER, esq., read an abstract of the

God.

Henry Fisher, esq., read an abstract of the Treasurer's report, showing that, during the past year, the receipts had been \$283,551 52, and the expenditures \$382,289 77, leaving a balance of \$261 75.

The Rev. Dr. Brigham, one of the Secretaries, read the report, which set forth that during the past year Sixty-five new Auxiliaries have been recognized, most of them at the South and West. Books printed at the Bible House, \$29,000. Books issued, 721,528. Making an aggregate since the formation of the Society of 15,000,733. Gratalizous issues have amounted to \$41,267 91. Of Life Directors \$2, and of Life Members 1,302, have been made during the year. Of the Bible Society Record 414,000 have been issued, or 37,361 monthly. Grants of money had been made for publishing and circulating the Scriptures in Spanish America, France, Germany, Italy. Turkey, Syris, India China, Arica, and the Sandwich Islands, to the august of \$22,233 90, aside from the funds expended in Bible House is printing foreign versions.

Gen. Williams moved the adoption of the report, and said that no soldier should go to the battle field without the Testament and the Psalms in his knapsuck. He hoped the Society would see to their being duly provided. The motion was seconded and adopted.

The Rev. Genorg A. Shellow, Recording Secretary of the Long Island Hible Society, moved

That the Secred Scriptures, important to all mee, are presented to the interest and stillether; a traft to he

That the Sacred Scriptures, important to all in eminently so to those in poverty and affliction; a berne in mich in all our effects at distribution.

He made some remarks upon the value of the World God to the poor, as he had seen it demonstrated in He made some remarks upon seen it demonstrated instances, some of which he narrated.

The resolution baving been seconded was adopted.

The Rev. Mr. RIGEWAY of Maine offered the follows.

That the Bible among the people, as the quicekner of though and vi.tue, is the security of modern civilization.

and victue, is the security of moders elvitization.

He contended that the circulation of the Scriptures exerted a powerful influence upon the habits of society—it was able to dispel from civil government the corruptions which tended to despotism and downfall. The Bible threw a wall of fire around the rights and immanities of the people—it implanted the sublime idea of God's power in the heart. The Word of God in the people's own tongues was doing its own work most gloriously, and the Lord was about to make a new covenant with this people. The reverend gentleman made a furished speech in defense of the Bible, and in the light of its teachings he took a very bright view of the present conflict in his nation.

The Hon. LUTHER BAADISH seconded the resolution, and it was adopted.

tion, and it was adopted.

Tue Rev. Dr. Hamlis of Constantinople moved

That the many and rare opportunities now furnished by the Providence of God for circulating the Scriptures in Papal. Monosomed an and Papan countries, should lead the friends of this Society to an enlargement in their contributions, and increased ervency in their prayers.

He said that, in Turkey Islamism had lost its power. It was destroying their

It was destroying itself. In regard to the dominant religion of the Turkiso Empire, the Government was faithless to it. The missionaries of Carist, in Turkey, never receded—every step gained was made the posing point for another advance. They were gradually, but surely uprosting the errors of the Mohammedan religion. when an Empire of 37,000,000 of people was thrown open to the boons of religious liberty, surely it was the duty of this enlightened people of America to rend them the Scriptures to enlighten the people, so that ere long, Islamism might topple to its foundations, and the Empire would become the Kingdom of the Lord and His Christ.

Pastor Fische, in seconding the resolution, related some interesting anecdotes, illustrating the amount of good which had been accomplished by the circulation of the Scriptures among the soldiers of France. Not less than 500,000 of them had committed to memory, at the tap of the drum, the Gospel of St. John.

The resolution was adopted.

The Rev. R. S. Machay, Missionary to China, moved the next resolution, as follows:

That the Bibe is the greatest of all mysteries, nuless we

That the Bible is the greatest of all mysteries, unlessering to it a Divine authorable.

He described the moral condition of the Chinese Empire, setting forth that they had lofty notions of right principles, but that they lacked the practical part of their professions. They seemed to think that it was a mental laxyry of the human race to be able to discuss theories, and neglect or rather omit the demonstration of their theories in every day life. He closed his clo-quent seech by appealing to the American neonle-

of their theories in every day life. He closed his elo-quent speech by appealing to the A werican people to send out to the benighted people of China the light of the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

The Rev. Dr. Ricz of this city made the chosing speech, seconding the list resolution. He confined himself to a brief argument in favor of the Divine authority and inspiration of the Scriptures. The re-solution was adonted.

The Rev. Dr. Boditch pronounced the benediction, and the vast assemblage were dismissed. This was the largest unniversary meeting of the week.

At the business meeting held at the Bible House

previous to the amiversary meeting, the following gentlemen were reelected on the Board of Managers for the ensuing year: Horacs Holden, Chas. N., Talbot, Richard T. Haines, James Donaidson, A. P. Cummings, John D. Wolfe, Schyruman Halsted and E. L. Fancher.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

The twenty-fourth Anniversary of this Association took place last evening at the Chorch of the Puritans, Union square, the Hon. G. N. Burgos of Massachnsetts, preciding, and opening with a short, appropriate address. The Rev. Dr. John Marsh, Corresponding Secretary, read the Annual Report, which represented the income and expenditures of the year past at a little less than \$6,000, alloced touchingly to the death of the income and expenditures of the year past at a little less than \$6,000, allaced touchingly to the death of the late Dr. Hampbrey, reported New-England firm for prohibition, while New-York and the Middle States gave licenses, and in the Western States, Michigan and lowa, an increased stringency had been manifested. Bands of Hope were greatly on the increase. The Temperance Press was but poorly sustained, while tracts were needed and called for. In England and Scotland the cause had greatly advanced, particularly among the clergy, and the Permissive bill was gaining continually in favor. In Ireland, revivals had affected temperance favorably. In Russia, the people were for temperance, but the Government was opposed to it as reducing revenue.

to it as reducing revenue.

The Rev. Mr. SEELYE of Albany offered the follow-

The Rev. Mr. SERLYR of Albany offered the following resolution, and delivered an address, arguing particularly in favor of the latter portion:

Resolved. That the Report of the Executive Committee be adopted printed, and extensively circulated; and while in this hour of peril for the moral interests of the world, it presents much that is dark and discouraging, we rejuce to find that there is both at home and abroad an onward progress in the Temperance cause; and especially that, in the moule State of New-York there is a hopeful prospect of the adoption of the great principle of Prohibitory Law, by vote of the people, into the Organic law of the State.

Prohibitory Law, by vote of the people, into the Organic as the State.

The Rev. Mr. Yerkes, late of Pittsburgh, and now of Brooklyn, seconded this resolution, and spoke in the same strain. The resolution was adopted, as was also the following, offered and enlarged upon by the Rev. Dr. CLEVELAND of New-Haven, Conn.:

Resolved, That in the threatened discription of these United States, which is calling thousands of our citizens from their homes to the temptations and toils of the battle field, we gratefully recognize a Frovidence in the temperance reformation, which for almost a generation, has been training men to self-control and a rejection of the greatest foe of the soider. We rejoice in the abrogation of the spirit ration in the Army (would that we could see it in the Navy), and we feel called upon a very principle of patriotism and humanity to not forth all the every principle of patriotism and humanity to put forth all the efforts in our power to save our nobe young men from the temptations of the cap and a death of infamy; when, if they fail, it should be in glory.

The Rev. Dr. Tyng spoke upon the subject in general, scouting the idea of an honest liquor seller—for any of them would skin a flea for the hide and tallow, or sell his mother's heart for a three cent piece. The Palmetto flag was characterized as shrunk cabbage. In alluding to Abraham Lincoln as the chosen leader of the people, great and continued applause was elicited; Massachusetts was glorified; and the meeting adjourned, after singing the Star-Spangled Banner.

CITY ITEMS.

THE INTERNATIONAL SCULLING MATCH .- This event is not to take place, as Chambers declines entering into the compact, alleging as an excuse that Clasper, who was to accompany him here, has entered into engagements which will prevent his coming; and further adds that he (Chambers) would not sign any other articles than those sent to Ward by him, and to which Ward suggested some slight modifications.

THE GREAT EASTERN .- The advices by the Africa state that the Great Eastern would positively leave Milford Haven for this port on the 1st inst., and therefore she may be daily expected to a rive through Long Island Sound, at Morrisanin, where she will anchor.

COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS.—The Com Council Committee on National Affairs mat vesterday, but without transacting any business of importance, ad-journed over to Monday next at 3 o'clock. We are requested to call attention to the advertise-

ment of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, to be found in another column. EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of The

Edward H. Dixon, M. D., Editor of The Stales, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 43 5b-av. Office consultrations on the more obscure diseases of the polyie viscora. Rupture, Piles, Varicoccie, and Fistula, radically cured without the halfe or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 3, 1 to 2 and 7 so 9 evenings. PRICES OF ENGLISH CARPETING REDUCED.

A great opportunity now offered for bargains in new Spring Caspeting. Knglish Medallion, Volvet Carpets, 64 wide, Brussell, Three-piv and Iogram Carpets, Rugs, Mats. Matting, Window Shades, Table and Piano Covers, Drugets, Stair Carpets and Rods, Datch Carpeting, &c. disolayed in ten spacious salerooms, at Hiram Anderson's, No. 29 Bowery. Housekeepen and carpet buyers are invited to call.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM is always full of visitors, and with the wonderful collection of confosities which he now has on exhibition, and the exciting plays in the Lecture Boom, it can hardly fail to continue so.

[Advertisement.]

Keep it before the people that Wells's is the place to buy Union Goods Chear. He has all the nevest styles, in advance of all others. Address J. G. Wells, Manufacturing Depot for Union Goods.

DIED.

BRUNJES—On Thursday, May 9, of consumption, Edward G. F. Brunjes, aged 21 years and 3 months.

The funeral will take place on Friday, 10th, at 4 p. m., at the residence of his brother, A. G. A. Brunjes, No. 51 East Fifty, first street. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to Catakill for interment.

to Catakill for interment.

MERCER — On Thursday morning, May 3, of consumption, Theodore Mercer, aged 50 years.

His funeral will take place on Friday afterneon, 10th inst., at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, Loxington avenue, one door above Forty-eighth street. His relatives and friends, are the above Forty-eighth street. His relatives and friends, are the above Forty-eighth street. His relatives and friends, are the above Forty-eighth street. His relatives and friends, are the new forty-eighth company by the company No. 14 of which Company be was an except member, and respectfully invited to attend.